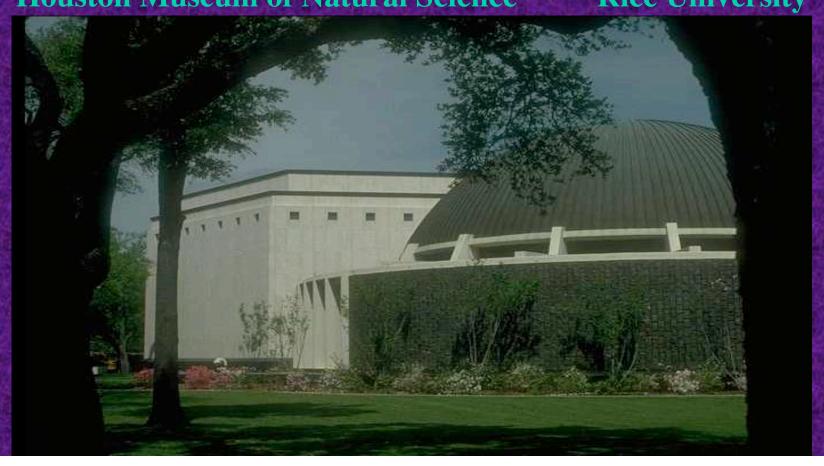


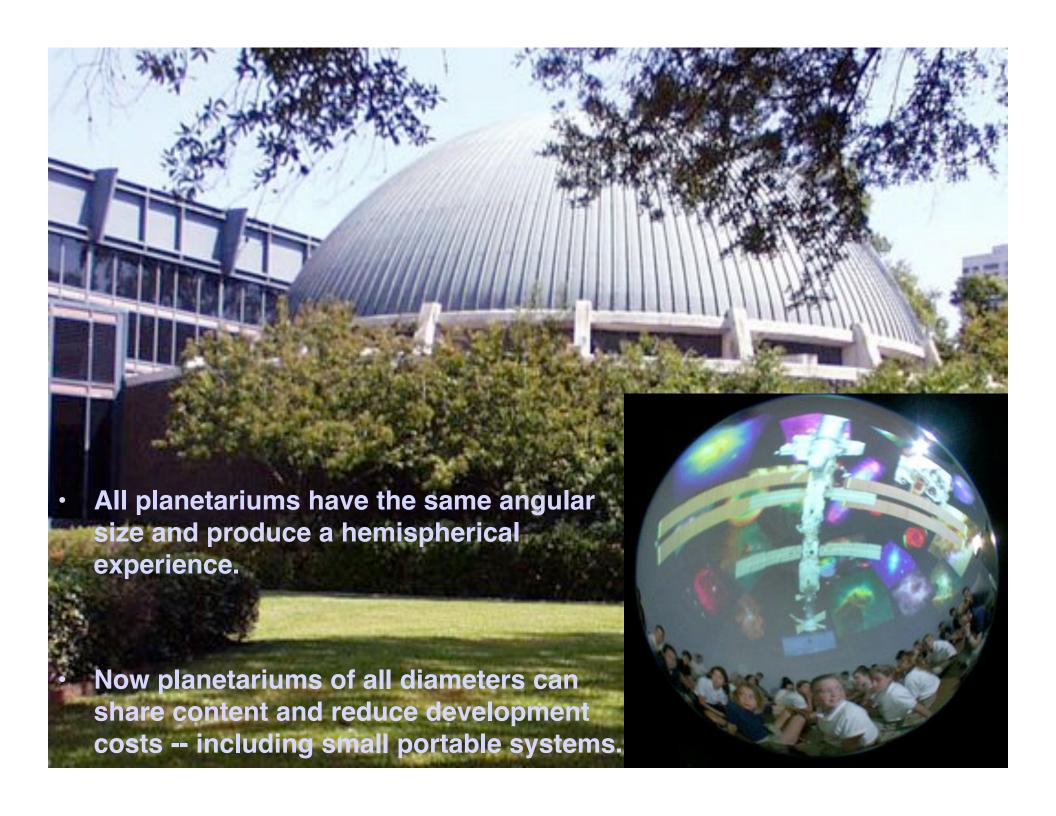
Developing an Immersive 3D Learning Environment for Everyone

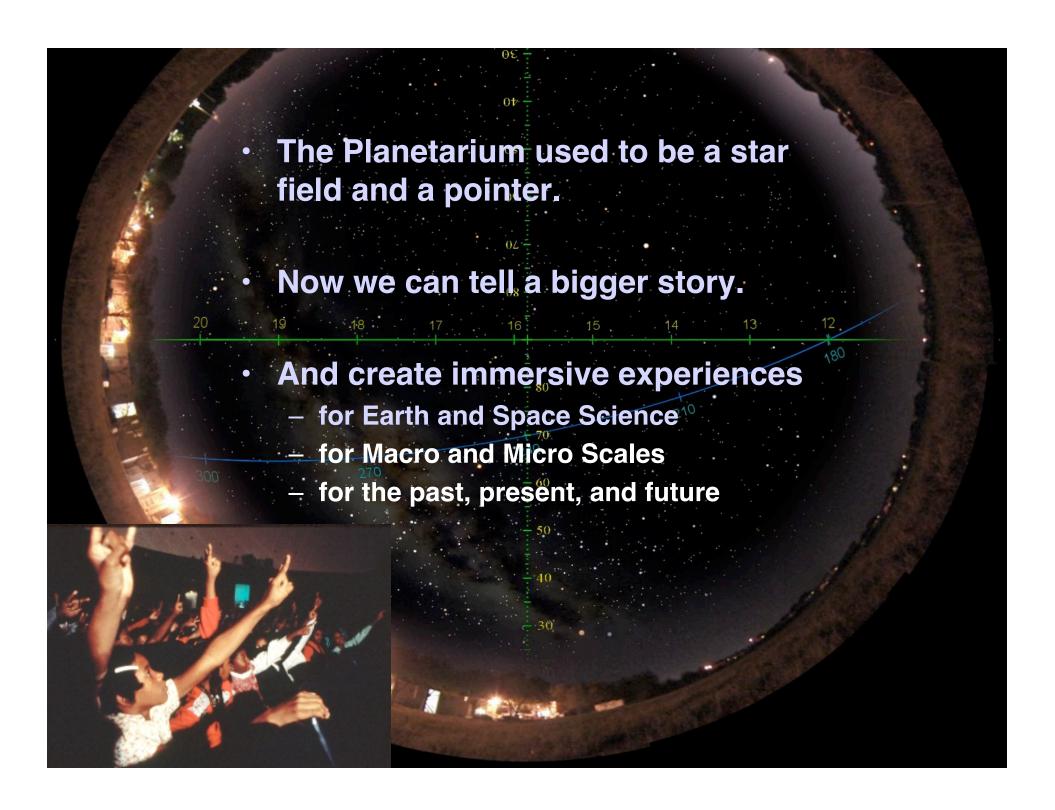
Carolyn Sumners Houston Museum of Natural Science Pat Reiff Rice University



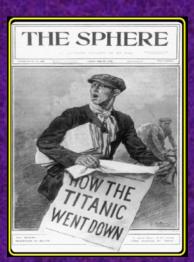
New technology brings immersive experiences to the student, surrounding him or her in an interactive virtual environment, often beyond direct observation. In this dome CAVE, students can make discoveries as they are made in science visualization laboratories. In like manner, visualizations developed for scientific research can be adapted to create student learning experiences.

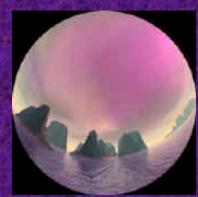
Modern science takes place in environments and at time scales beyond direct human observation. An urban classroom on Earth is not the best place to observe interactions ranging in scale from solar system bodies to the components of a cell. Often learners are forced to create their own mental images to understand situations they cannot view directly. In many instances the result has been a misconception that takes on a reality of its own inside the student's mind.



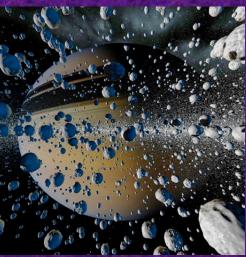


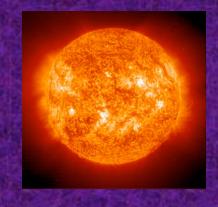
- Consider our options ----
  - To travel through time
    - Cretaceous Dinosaurs
    - Big Bang
    - Colonization of the Moon
  - To travel through history
    - Stonehenge
    - Galileo's Study
    - Bridge of the Titanic
  - To travel to distant places
    - Orion Nebula
    - Supernova
    - Mars or Saturn
  - To visit dangerous places
    - Hurricane
    - Tornado
    - Coronal Mass Ejection
  - To change reference frames -- Making a question requiring a change of reference frame into a concrete operation



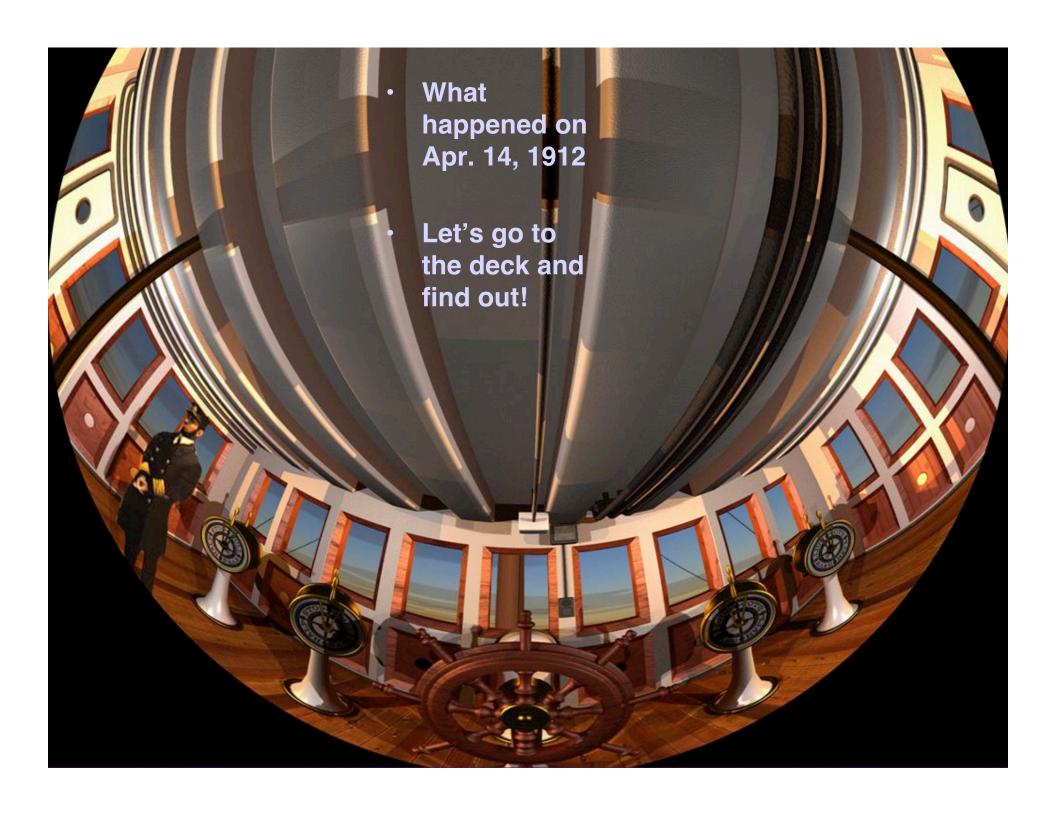




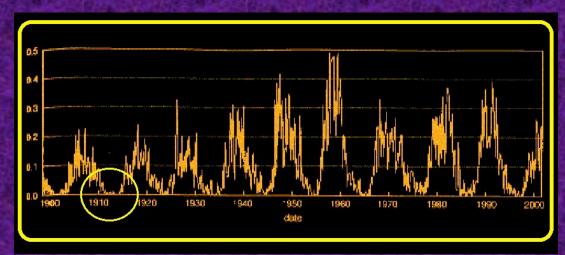


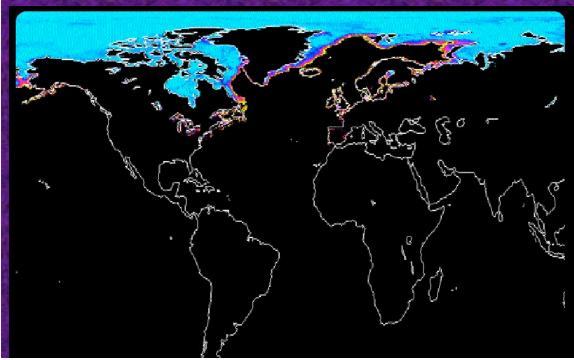


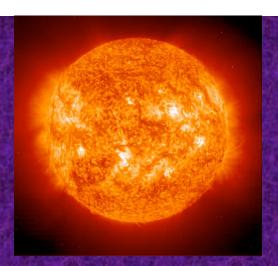




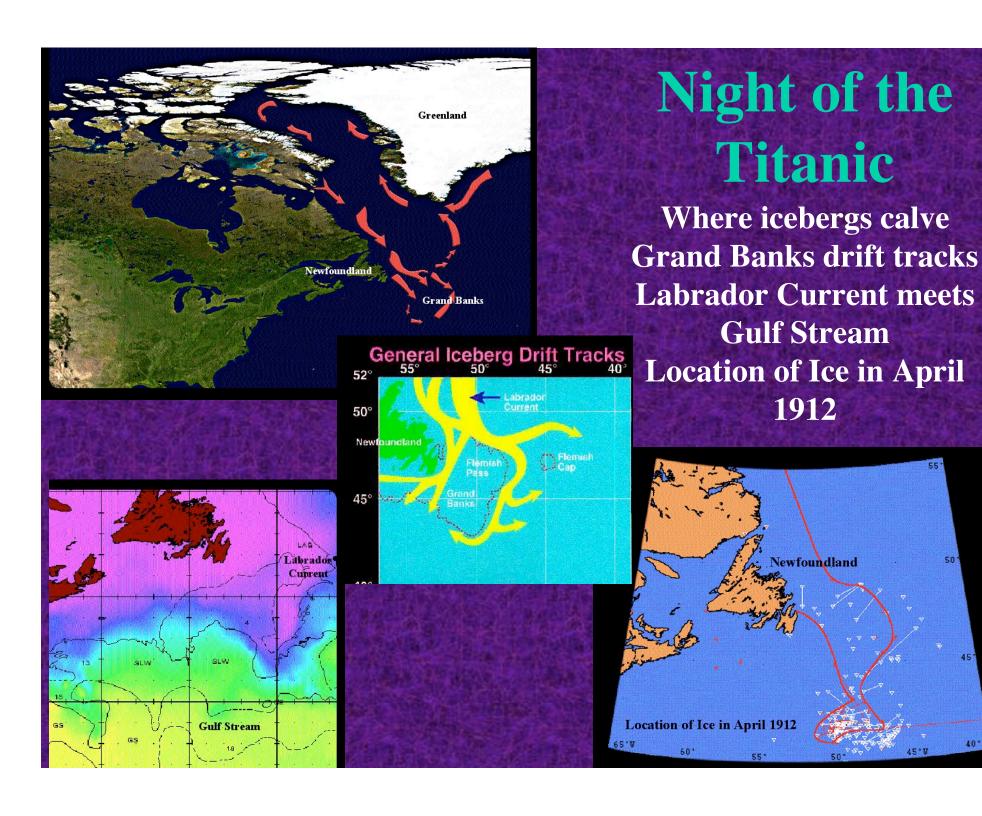
## Night of the Titanic







- Spring is the season for icebergs especially April.
- Solar activity was at a minimum in the sunspot cycle.
- The sun was fainter than now in 1912.
- 1912 was the coldest year of the century in 20° 50° N.
- April 1912 had more sea ice off the coast of Newfoundland than any other April of the century.



40°N

## Night of the Titanic



How did the ship really sink?

 To show the changes in the Dead Sea

1968 (Apollo) on left

2002 (ISS) on right





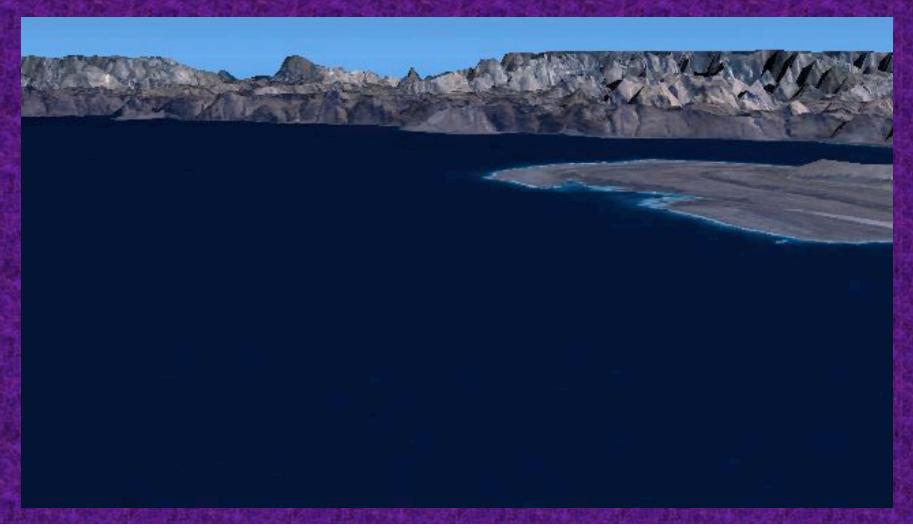




To see the global picture Rift Valley Land Usage



 To fly along the rift valley with NASA altitude data and change the level of the Dead Sea





To use a large format fisheye lens camera
 (14megapixel -- 3,000 pixel wide fisheye image) to take audiences to places around the world.

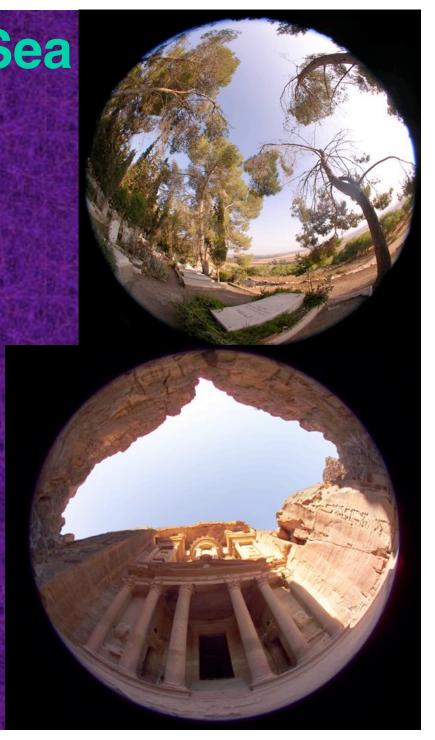


Left: Dead Sea at Masada

Lower Left: Dead Sea shore

Upper Right: Grave of Ilan Ramon

Lower Right:
Treasury at Petra







• To teach the Earth's interrelated spheres: atmosphere biosphere, geosphere, hydrosphere, and cryosphere.

 To see Earth's global systems through the eyes of children born on the moon.



 To tell a story - passed from grandfather to grandchild, just as stories have been passed from generation to generation throughout human history.



# Earth's Wild Ride

Children see smoke above Sicily and ask about it.

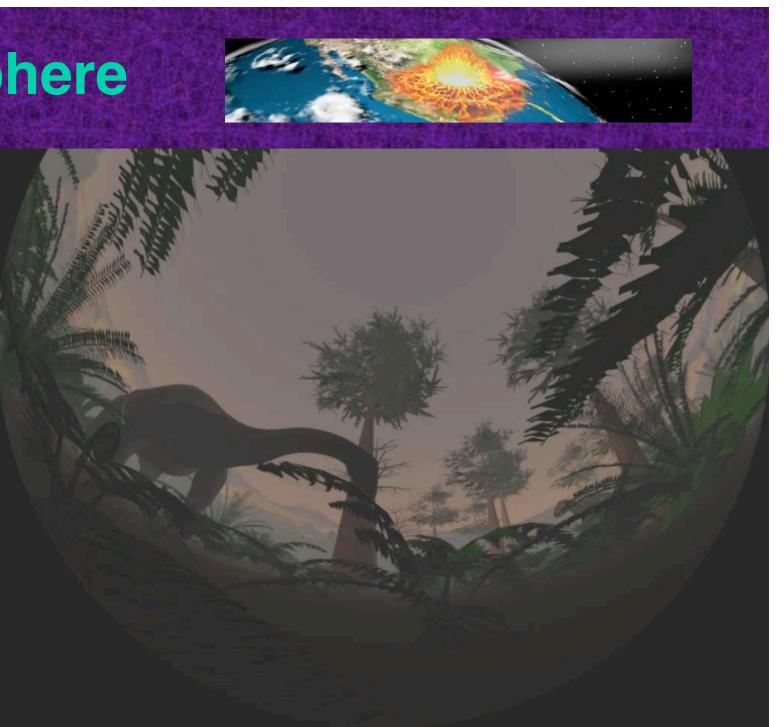
Grandfather tells story of volcanoes on Earth, but not on the moon.



**Biosphere** 

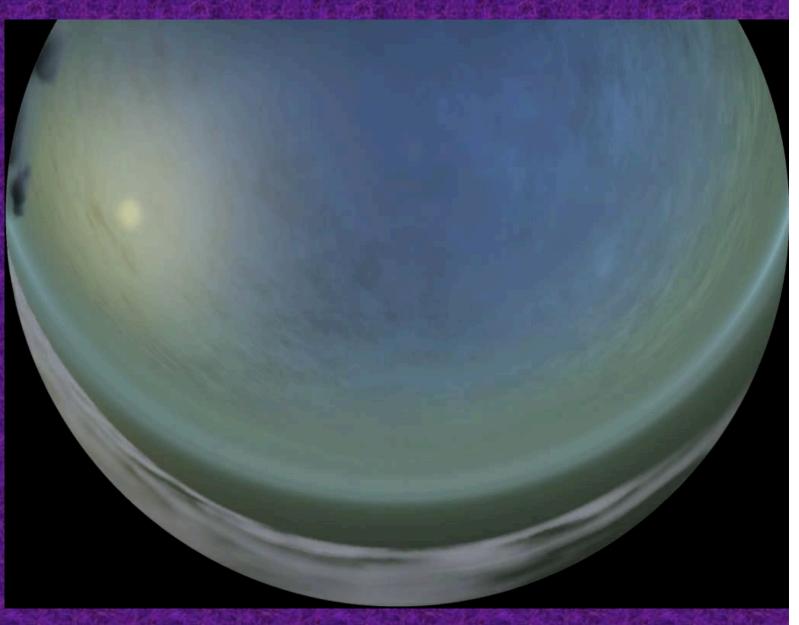
Kids realize that moon craters are made by impacts and ask about impact craters on the Earth.

Grandfather tells the story of a very big asteroid that hit Earth 65 million years ago.



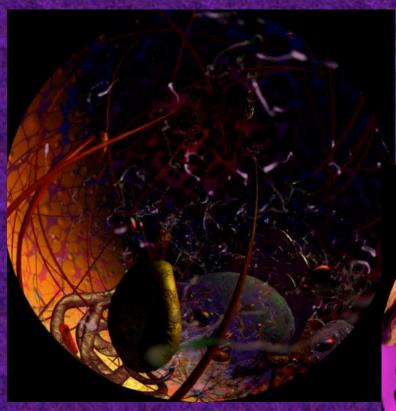
## Atmosphere & Hydrosphere

Children born on the moon have never seen clouds, felt rain, or floated on a river.

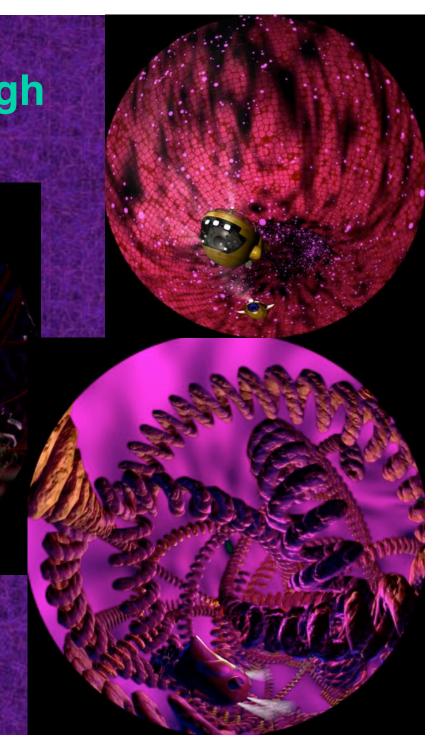


# Microcosm: Virtual Voyage Through the Human Body

With "gold nanoshells", we can imagine traveling through the human body at a scale equivalent to the distance to the Moon.

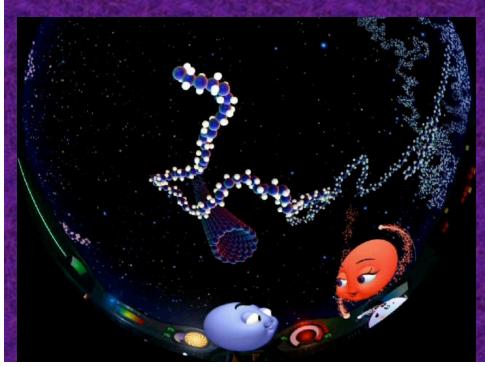


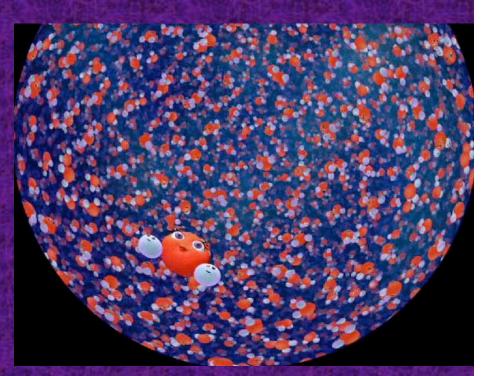
Carotid artery - above right
Cell - above
DNA in nucleus - right
(developed with Evans & Sutherland)

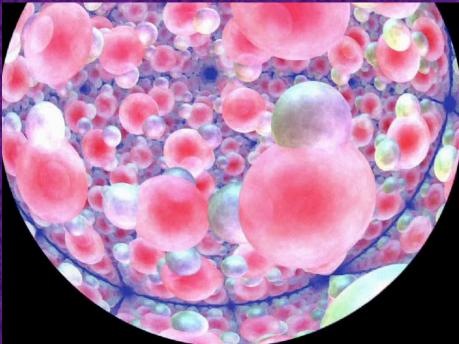


# Molecularium: Join "Oxi" on a trip through molecules

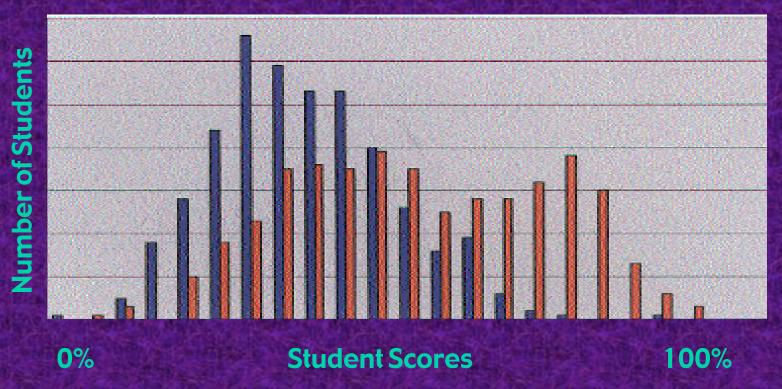
"Oxi" with "Hydro" and "Hydra"
in a water drop - right
Water molecules in a snowflake
- lower right
Carbon in DNA and Nanotube - below
(produced by RPI)







Immersion Experiences teach complex concepts better than words, single images, or standard video.



Good students, poor students, students who like science and those who don't and students with limited English proficiency can all gain from full dome lessons.

### **Immersive Earth Partners**



Carnegie Museum of Natural History<sup>®</sup>

One of the four Carnegie Museums of Plttsburgh













#### **COME EXPLORE** 4 billion years of history under one roof!

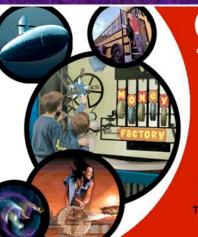


um of Natural History Carnegie Museums of Pittsburgh venue, Pittsburgh, PA 15213

call 412.622.3131 or @carnegiemuseums.org Hours: Sunday 12 - 5, Tuesday - Saturday 10 - 5 closed Mondays

July 5, 2004

Admission: \$8 Adults \$5 Seniors, Children 3-18, students with ID Free for Members & Children under 3



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Irene W. Pennington Planetarium EXXONMOBIL SPACE THEATER



OUISIANA ART & SCIENCE MUSEUM

You will be mesmerized by Baton Rouge's star attraction—The frene W. Pennington Planetarium! The glant 60-foot dome theater is one of the most sophisticated multimedia presentation theaters in the country-presenting planetarium programs, large-format films and high-resolution video projections in the Exconfibod's Space Theater.

The ExonMobil Theater not only dazzles with 15,000 stars, it's also home to Baton Rouge's only 70mm, 9-perf projection system. Presentations feature writing, larger-fram-tife films, capable of comincing you that you're really aboard a Space Shuttle tif-off, navigating the celestial labylinth of outer space or discovering the wonders of the West.

The planetarium also offers 5,000 square feet of out-of-this-world exhibits. where you can weigh yourself on the moon, meet Galileo, and even touch a falling star—a meteorite a billion years older than any earth rock.

Visit LASM's newest star, the Irene W. Pennington Planetarium today—and come back often. Your entire family will be dazzled by the wonders of the solar system and the universe beyond.

VISITUS EXHIBITIONS & EVENTS PLANETARIUM & THEATER CHALLENGER LEARNING CENTE FOR KIDS & TEENS SCHOOL PROGRAMS COLLECTIONS JOIN LASM CONTACT US SITE MAP



The LodeStar Astronomy Center is located in the

NEW MEXICO MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE

> 1801 Mountain Rd. NW Albuquerque, NM 87104

TECHNOLO

### **Portable Discovery Dome**

- Biggest experiences in smallest dome
- Immersion: Taking kids where they have never been and can never go!
- 7,000 visitors in the first pilot year.
- Booked by schools, PTOs, scout fairs, astronomy days, etc.
- Used for promotions at city events including the Opera and Symphony



#### **Projection Technology**

- The medium is the dome master -fisheye lens projection of a hemispherical scene
- Stored as sequential files to be played at 30 fps -- minimum resolution: 2200 pixels in diameter
- Playback file reduced to a 1024 X 768 mpg for the small portable system (1400 X1050 for higher res).
- Big planetariums use six or more projectors and computers slicing up the fisheye image to get enough pixels on the dome.



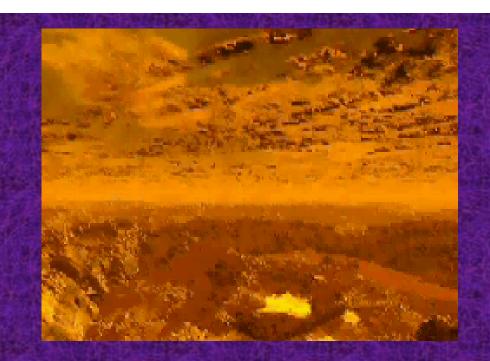


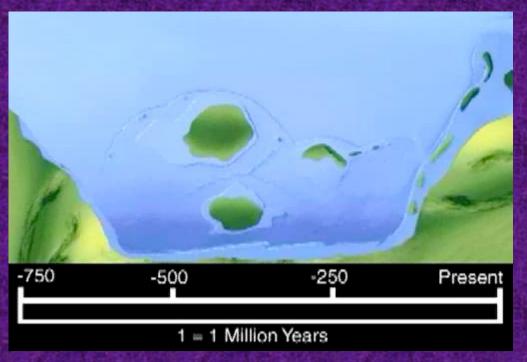
The Portable System includes fisheye lens projector, Shuttle PC computer, small monitor, dome, and fan.



### **Future Projects**

- The Extremes of Earth Life:
  - Fantasy Worlds: Exploring the Limits of Life
  - Where life is on Earth
  - Where life may be in Space
- Global Climate Change:
  - Disappearing Dinosaur Mysteries
  - CSI format
  - What killed the dinosaurs (from late Triassic to Cretaceous)
  - Analogies to future of current dominant species!
- Change Through Time:
  - The Sahara: What Lies Beneath?







Late Triassic - Ghost Ranch flood - Ceolophysis
Mid-Jurassic - Utah - Vegetation Change - Allosaurus, Diplodocus
Late Jurassic - Liaoning, China - Volcanic Eruption - Sinornithosaurus
Late Cretaceous - Hell Creek - asteroid impact - T-Rex, Triceratops
The T-Rex is closer in time to humans than to the Ceolophysis



### What we Need

Contact us if you have models, data-based stories, or need for an outreach program.

### What we're looking for right now:

Plate Tectonic animations with vegetation
Models of satellites that monitor flooding
Models of satellites that monitor vegetation
Models of satellites that monitor volcanic activity
High resolution imagery from these satellites



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